IMAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Angle-Saxon at Father Point. FATRER POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 6, The stesmship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, 25th, via Queenstown, 26th uit., passed this point this moraing, bound to Quebec. News anticipated.

The Pony Express.

The Pony Express.
Sr. Joszen, Monday, Nov. 5, 1860.
The Pony Express reached here this morning, with news to, and including, the 24th October.
Arrived at San Francisco on the 21st, steamer Meses Taylor, from New-York; bark Tuisco, Manilla; 22d, whaling bark Gen. Williams, 31 days from Octobek sea, with 1,200 bbls oil, and 1,800 lbs bone; 24th, steamer Washington from Panama, with the passengers and mails, leaving New-York on the 21st of September. Sailed 24th, ship E. F. Willets, New-York.
The Pony Express, bringing the result of the Penny Ivania election, arrived at San Francisco en the 22d.
The news was received by telegraph on the 21st. It

sylvania election, arrived at San Francisco en the 22d. The news was received by telegraph on the 21st. It produced a marked sensation in political circles, rendering the Republicans exceedingly jubilant, while the friends of the other candidates despair. The Republicans are now putting forth great efforts to carry the State. A betwee made yesterday of \$2,000 to \$3,000 that Lincoln would carry California, and another of \$3,000 against \$3,000 that Lincoln will get more votes than Breckinridge.

an Breckinridge. Senstor Baker, from Oregon, has been greated with immense crowds since entering upon campaign tuty in

A new canvage of the probable condition of the next Legislature elicits the fact that seventeen Senstors bold ever from last year, and will be members of the next Senate. Of these, eleven support Douglas, four Brockinning, and two Lincoln. It is thought impossi-ble for Senator Gwin to secure enough new members to the Legislature under these circumstances to gain even a reasonable chance of election.

Lieut.-Col. B. L. Beall of the 1st Drageous, U. S. A., has arrived in San Francisco, and has assumed com-mand of the California division, in place of Gen. Clark

There was quite an extensive fire in the village of Oskland, on the opposite side of the bay from San Francisco last evening, destroying an entire square of wooden buildings. The loss is heavy but its amount has not been ascertained.

An effort was making at Los Angeles to push forward the telegraph on the Butterfield route, from that place to the Colorado, one party having subscribed \$10,000 for the purpose. This was before news was received of the intention of the Eastern companies to build their times to California by the Central or Salt Lake route. Accounts from Washoe state that a new tnune!, 1,100

Accounts from Washee state that a new thune!, 1,100 feet long, had been completed, striking the Constock lead two hundred feet below the surface, at which depth the one taken yields \$1,200 per trin. This is an important test of the extent of the lead, and holders of shares in the Upper Mexican Central and other claims on that lead are much eleted.

Dates from the Oregon State Capitol are to the 15th inst. The Logislature had decided to adjourn, for the purpose of holding a special session next January, at which time the Code Commissioners to be appointed this session are expected to report. The bill providing for

this session are expected to report. The bill providing for the election of a Kepresentanve to Congress, and ren-dering nugatory the recent Congressional election, was returned from the Senate with amendments to the

cerning nugarory the recent congressions election, was returned from the Neuale with amendments to the House, which refused to concur in two amendments, and agreed on one. It seems doubtful about passing so as to accomplish the object intended.

Commercial.—Trade presents few features of interest to report. In imports there is a limited numbers doing with few changes worthy of mention. The demand for Candalishas been more active and raise are a tritle improved, sales 2,500 boxes Adamanthe, at 252–254, according to oranda. Eac Conyaga moves steady, with sales of 700 boxes, at 1545. Javas from Conyaga moves steady, with sales of 700 boxes, at 1545. Javas from Conyaga moves steady, with sales of 700 boxes, at 1545. Javas from Conyaga, Extra brands of herasus Butters and 252 major than the control of the control of the Conyaga and the control of the control of the Hall insertion. Company of the control of the co

sacks of Winar. The Humburg bark Taisco has been taken up for England.

The news from Ochtosk Sea by the whaleship General Whiliams comes down to the 254 of September. This ship crulied in that sea the put season, and found much lose very leavy, and which did not leave the Bays until the middle of August. Reports found the wholes plenty while the foe lacted but very few after that, had much bad weather. The ships generally had done very poorly.

June 10th, the ship George and Mary Eldridge, of New London, was stove in the foc. All hands were saved, but they lost everything they had. At the time they had 200 Sbis of coast off.

The snip David Drew, of New-Bedford got ashore on Rocky

The enip David Drew, of New-Bedford got ashore on Blocky Point or Northwestern issubor in July, but got of leaking and west to Port Dyna and repaired. She left about the midals of August for the islands, leaking. Ideal of the ships had set the Baya and gone North. The Whiling report per the deported Wurkans is as follows: August 16. Thumas, Nice, I wissie; Hotly of New-Bedford, 4 whales; Florida, Williams of N. S., 40 bits, and 12 whales; Alice France, Walter, of N. B., 1 whate; James Smith of N. B., 1 whites; Diot Smith of N. B., 2 whites; Diot Bayes, C. L. Richmond, Halinaway, of N. B., dava. 12th, New-England, Hempstead of New-London, 400 bits; Original Colory, Chapter of New-London, 400 bits; Original Chapter of New-London, 400 bits; Original Chapter, Chapter of New-London, 400 bits; Original Chapter, Chapt Ormsby, of Cold Springs, & whates; Alice, Beebe, of Cold Springs, 220 bbia; Oliver Crocker, Cochran, of New-Birdforz, 100 bbls; Amerikan, Pease, of Edgartown, 800 bbis; Europa, Manner, of Edgartown, Iso bbis; L. Starbuck, Jernagan, o New-Beedford, 6 whates. The Starbuck lotther third officer and a boarteerew from her in taking a whisle, and whale lying by, it came on to blow, and it is supposed they left this whate and en-deavored to reach the shore and were expected, as the boats had been found buttom in.

September 13-Florence and Tender, Spencer, of Honolain, September 13-Florence and Tender, Spencer, of Honolain, 1,000 bbls, 16th, J. P. West, Tinker, 300 bbls.

deavored to reach the shote and were experient as the Soos assisted been found bottom up.

September 13—Florence and Tender, Spencer, of Honolala, 1,966 bibs; 16th, J. P. West, Tinker, 300 bibs.

September 16—At Port again, Mass., Handy, of Namineket. 600 bibls; George Howland, Pomestoy, of New-Bedford, 300 bibs; 1 Montreal, Soule, of New-Bedford, 5 whites; Onward, Allen, of New Fedford, 1,400 bibs.; 1 Montreal, Soule, of New-Bedford, 5 whites; Onward, Allen, of New Fedford, 1,400 bibs.; 1 Montreal, Soule, of New-Bedford, 5 whites; 2 km, off. Alard, Island, spoken Chards. Foster New Bedford, 250 bibs.; Capit Forbes reports Sept. 10th Rebecon Sions, Hannan, B. 12,600; Facthic, Rewtand, New-Bedford, 15,000 bibs, alt told: Camitin, Frentias of New-Bedford, 200 bibs, Carolina, Harding, New-Bedford, Windhester, Fair Haven, 500 bibs, Ramas., Dalbert, New-Bedford, Windhester, Fair Haven, 500 bibs, Ramas., Dalbert, New-Bedford, three Wanies; Juntor, Rossies, New-Bedford, 100 bibs, alt told: Sept. 1, Majostic, Chaster, New-Bedford, two wholes: Aug.; Nile, Deskon, New-London, Jelans, Sept.; Callao, Fuller, 500 bibs; Sept. 2), spoken Hellen, Sye, New-Bedford, womening 100 bibs; to till. Capit New Exports July 1. E. T. Mariner. Smith New-Bedford, 100 bibs, bound to N. E. Guif. Sept. 1, Ponettis Hempstead, New-London, two winners Rosling Gipsey, Wanton, New-Bedford, twenty whales; July 25, South Bovice, Randolph, Fair Huven, 20 bibs.

The following ships are heard from: Sept. 1, Josephine, Charman, New-Bedford, two whales; Ben. Alash and touder, Fish, Homolinia, L500 bibs.; Helman, Little, New-Bedford, two whiles: Fairhaven, five whales: Stept. Stept. 1, Hempstead, New-London, one while. Sept. 5, Easte Holland, Long, New-Bedford four whales; Rin, Dromo, Cole, Warren, 450 bibs.; Washington, Parington, New-Bedford, two whales; Howless: Hortenias, House, Smith, New-Bedford, Soo bibs.; Fairwy, Fair Haven, four whales; Sept. 14th Grantinde, Dover, New-Bedford, 500 bibs.; Gideon Howland, Williams, New-Bedford, Lenn, Service, Smit

Fire in Natick, Mass.

Boston, Taesday, Nov. 6, 1869.

A fire in Natick, Mass., this morning, destroyed the shoe-factories of Samuel Walcott & Co., and Crosby & Nichols, and also the store of Wm. H. Wright, with most of their contents. The Post-Office was in one of the buildings. Loss \$50,000; mostly insured.

Great Fire at Hoosick Falls.

The mowing-machine factory of Walter A. Wood, at Hoosic Falls, Renselaer County, was destroyed by fire last right, with other buildings. Loss \$200,000; partially insured. The establishment employed 323 hands. The fire was the act of an incondury and hands. The fire was the act of an indemnal, the burned very flercely, there being no engine in the villege. Mr. Wood will rebuild the works at once. The light of the fire was seen in this city, and also at Whiteheli, 50 miles distant.

Counterfeits.

PHILIPHIA Tae-day, Nov. 6, 1860.

Peterson's Detector camions the public to refuse Fives on the Western Bank of Philisdelphia. Over \$5,600 in sporious bills have been recovered. The notes are well engraved, and good imitations of the genuige.

-Jorish Quincy, sen., had a narrow escape from an accident on Friday last. As he was riding in his carriage in Boston, one of the horses elipped and fell, planging and struggling violently-while, just at the moment, a Roxbury horse-car was turning the same corner, on one side of the carriage, and a heavily laden truck, with four hogshesds of oil, on the other; but, by the prodence of the three drivers, a most serious collision was avoided. The venerable ex-President of Harvard College alighted from his carriage, while the fallen and spirited horse was calmed and restored to

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA,

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Jodkins, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 a. m. on the 27th and from Queenstown on the efternoon of the 28th Oct. arrived here last night.

The Glasgow reached Queenstown, and the Arago Southampton, on the morning of the 26th October. The Saxonia arrived at Southampton on the night of

The Liverpool papers of the 27th report the arrival of the Canada at Queenstown, but she had not been heard of when the Persia left Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN

Lord Palmerston was on a visit to Yorkshire, pre siding at sundry educational and other neetings. His speeducs were devoid of political allusions. The York-shiremen were very enthusiastic in their reception of The supplementary convention to the Anglo-French

cludes ships, metals, and mechanical instruments o lady at Stepney, London, bud resulted in the convistion of Mulline, the man who came for ward as an informer, and charged an impocent man with the commission of the dead. Sentence of death had been passed upon

FRANCE.

An Imperial decree had been issued raising the price

An Imperial decree had been issued raising the price of tobacco in France 25 per cent. This measure carried great dissatisfaction in the lower chasses.

The Emperor had held a Military Council at St. Cloud, at which all the Mershals of France, with the exception of Borquet, who is unwell, were in attendance. It is said tout the Emperor wished to consult them on a new plan be had suggested for the formation of an army of receive.

The army of Lyons was about to be reënforced.

an army of Isserve. The army of Lyons was about to be recaforced. Considerable sensation had been caused in Paris by the publication of an article in the Opinions Nationals in which it is asserted that the meeting of the sove-reigns at Warsaw is nothing but a conspiracy against France, and that England has acted the part of a "go-between" in this reconstruction of the Holy Ala "go-between" in this reconstruction of the Holy At-lance. The strice adirms that Austria, assured of a certain amount of support from Kussia and Prussia, will be longer pause, but will endeavor to occupy Mo-dems. Florence and Bologua, and then call for a Euro-pean Congress to re-establish her in Italy. The Opta-none Automate denounces the scheme, and calls on the Emperor Rapoleon to defeat it by recognizing Victor Emannel is King of Italy, and espousing his cases. The recent article in the Constitutionnel on the Emperor's Italian policy also continued to attract at-tention, its inspiration being attributed to the Eu-peror.

Peror.
The Opinione Nationale of the 26th, states, under reserve, that Austria had proposed to enter upon nego-tiations with France, in order to bring about a parine solution of the Italian question, and that in the event of the negotiations being unsuccessful, Austria will resort to arms with the contenance of the Soversigus, her

Baron Hubner had a private audience of the Euperor on the 20th.

The Paris Bourse was dell-Rentes closed on the 26th at 68.80.

ITALY.

We have some few details of the voting on the an-nexation question. In the City of Naples 151,000 votes were cast for amexation. At Palermo there were 35,252 votes in favor of amexation to 20 against. It is stated that the English Admiral, Mundy, hed

It is stated that the English Admirat, study, then left Naples for Gasta, not to break the blockade, but to protect the flight of the King.

Signor Farini having been appointed Extraordinary Royal Commissioner at Naples, had been replaced in his part of Minister of Interior by Signor Mingbellt, and Signor Montagemolo had been appointed Commissioner of Sigly. sioner of Sicily.

The King of Sardinia, in his reply to the Neapolitan

The King of Sardinia, in his reply to the Neapolitan deputation, is reported to have said:—"Abstria continues to threaten me. Not long since I received a note from her, through the Emperor of the Freece which was full of passion. Anstria is preparing for the cast Spring; but then, with your assistance, I shall have 400,000 men in arms. I shall perform my daty as king and soldier. Let us all do our daty as italians. The Powers of Europe are displeased, but none of them except Austria threaten. I am satisfied with Gantaidi. He may be a little capricious, but baily has no nobler spirit or son. I have several times offered him artislery, but he has refused it. He flattered himself that he could take Capon by a bayonet charge."

The correspondent of The London Datity News says that on the 19th the British Legion were under fire for the first time. The Royalists came out in strong force,

the first time. The Koyalists came out in strong force, and the English were opposed to them, and drove them before them within the walls of Capus. Light

of the Legion were killed, and 30 wounded.

The Journal des Debats says that the British Legion is immediately attached to Garibaldi. Garibaldi reviewed the men. In the name of Italy he thanked England, in the person of her volunteers, for the grea sacrifices she had made in men, arms, and money, to uphold the cause of national independence, and concluded by saving it was the proudest moment of his lif that he had under his command, and for his support, a legion of the free children of England.

The entire French force in the Roman States does not yet much exceed 19,000 men.

Official documents show that the statement of the

homi adment of Ancona having been carried on after a flag of truce had been hald out, is a complete hallo-

It was reported that efforts had been made to induc Lamoriciere to accept the post of Papal Minister War, but he declined.

War, but he declined.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, in which
the Russian Minister to Turin is ordered for hwith to
demand his passports and quit Turin with all the personnel of the Legation, is published. In it Prince
Gorchakoff assumes a high tone toward Sardinia, and nces ber actions.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received in London from Mazzini:

NAPLES, Oct. 17. "The week has been stormy. Demonstrations has been taking place against me; groups, with flags and torches, have amused themselves in shouting. Alories under my windows. The groups were consisting of the lowest rabble of the town; the aim was to prevail on me to do, through intimidation, what Paliavinch had failed to do through other means—to leave. I set word to the Ministry, decisring that the more the were trying the less would they succeed. The agits tion has been artificially got up. Garibaldi summone one of the chief popular agitators, and asked him if h knew me? No he had been told that I was the caus of all the troubles. Did he know my life and doings No. Garibaldi went on explaining, speaking of me i the most praiseful terms, &c. The man ended by say ing that he had been ordered to get up a popular demonstration against me, and had received so many ducate to pay the people. If Garibaldi would only give the when number of ducats, he would make the men should viva instead of Morte.

"The man who bribed the cheste is a high cumpleyed.

in the actual police. Garibaidi ordered his arrest; bu as he left for Caserta two hours after, the man was se free. A reaction ensued. Companies of volunteers came to offer to put themselves at my door, &c. Yesterday night a demonstration was plauned in my

favor, but of course the 'Guardia Nationale' was sum moned to prevent it. All this is simply abourd. 'They are trying now the 'moderates'—the system of Louis Phillippe. Every day the generale (rappell of Louis Phillippe. Every day the generale (rappell is summoning the National Guard to repel an imagina ry republican emente, until they grow tired, and ready to yield to the suggestion of asking Garibaldi or others to send away at once the five or six men who are the cause of all their troubles."

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

TUREN, Oct. 23.—Russia has withdrawn ber Minis-ter and broken up her diplomatic establishment at Turin. Prince Gagarin, however, before quitting,

communicated the following note to Count Cavour:

"Mos Prince: Since the preliminaries of Villa
franca put an end to the war in hely, a series of acts
contrary to right have been accomplished in the Peuin
sula, and created there the abnormal situation of which
town was the extreme consequences developing we how see the extreme consequences developing themselves. The Imperial Government, from the com-mencement of this situation, considered it a duty to calmencement of this situation, considered it a duty to cal the attention of the Sardinian Government to the respon-sibility which it would take upon itself if it gave in sibility which it would take upon itself if it gave in to the dangerous impulses (dangeroux entrainments). We directed our friendly representations to it at the time when the revolution of Sicily began to receive from Piedmont that moral and material support from which alone that movement could have taken the proportions it attsized. In our estimation, the question exceeded the sphere of local complications. It directly touched upon the principles admitted as a rule of interputional relations, and held at endency to shake the very from Piedmont that moral and material support from which alone that movement could have taken the proportions it attained. In our estimation, the question exceeded the sphere of local complications. It directly tonched upon the principles admitted as a rule of intermitional relations, and had a tendency to shake the very basis upon which rests the authority of established Governments. We accepted with deep regret the motives these central is, 1895.

its attitude the Imperial Government feels convinced that it gave the Court of Tarin's sincere pladge of its deshe to keep up good relations with the said Court; but it we thinks it has given sufficient hints of the results. tions which would be forced upon his Majessy the Europearor on the day on which the Sardinian Government could allow itself to be influenced by those impulses which the feeling of ite international daties had till then induced it to repudiate. We regret to say that these resolutions could now no longer be adjourned. The Sardinian Government directed as troops, in the midst of profound peace, without any deskration of war, without any provocation, to cross the frontiers of the Roman States; it openly came to an understanding a bergain or compact—if a pactive) with the revolution established at Naples; it has sanctioned its neis by the presence of Piedmonters troops, and that of high Sardinian functionaries who were placed at the head of the insurance to to see without essains to be in the The Sardinian Government directed its troops, in the the insuremt forces without ceasing to be in the service of King Victor Emanuel. Finally, it has just crowned this series of violations of right by announcing, in the

this series of violations of right by announcing, in the face of Europe, its intention to accept the annexation to the Kingdom of Piedmont of territories belonging to Sovereigns who are yet in their own States, and who there detend their authority against the violent attacks of the revolution. By these acts the Sardinian Goverment no longer allows us to consider it as a stranger to the movement which has upset the Peninsala. It to the movement which has upset the Peninsula. It takes upon itself all their responsibility, and puts itself into flagrant contradiction with the right of nations. The necessity it alleges of combating anarchy could not justify it, since it only throwe itself on the path of the revolution to gather its heritage, not to arrest its progress and repair its iniquities. Pretexts of this nature are not admissible. This is no question merely of take in interest, but of a general interest common to all Governments. It is a question of those eternal laws without which no social order, no peace, no scenity could exist in Europe.

without which no social order, no peace, no security could exist in Europe.

"His Majesty the Emperor deems it impossible that his Legation should any longer reside where it may have to witness acts which his conscience and convictions reprove. His Imperial Majesty is compelled to put an end to the functions which you fuffill at the Court of Sardinia. It is the will of our august Master, consequently, that upon seeing these instructions you should ask for your passports, and instantly quit Turin, with all the personnel of the Legation.

"You will inform Court Caveur of the motives of this supreme decision, and road to him the present distants, leaving with him a copy of it.

patch, leaving with bim a copy of P.

"Receive, mon Prince, &c. GORTCHAKOFF.
"M. le Prince Gargain, &c."

VICTOR EMANUEL AND THE NEAPOLITAN DEPUTATION.

One of the members of the Kenpolium deputation who went to present an address to the King of Sardina, gives the following as the language used by his Majesty on the occasion: "I am not neutrated by motives of personal ambition but we must constitute an Italy. It matters little to me whether I am King of 4,000,000 or 24,000 000 of people; but it is of great im-pertures that a people belonging to the same race and speaking the same language abound have the same speaking the same language abound have the same country, and that that country should be independent. If we only wish it we can be a great heeple. Anstria continues to threaten me. Not long since I received a note from her through the Empator of the French which was full of passion. I care little for it. Austria let slip the favorable moment for attacking me. She is preparing for next Syring, but then, with your assistance, I shall have 400 000 men in arms, and Italians, thank God! shill know how to fight. The Pope himself now writes to me with kindness. The powers of Europe are displeased; they are pouting, but none of them except Austria threatens. We are acting like persons in our homes. Europe will at last recognize that we have justice and right on our side. I am satisfied with Garibaldi; he may be a little conspicuous, but faily has no nobler son. I have several times offered to give him artillery, but be refused the offer. He thinks he can take Capua by a bayoust charge. Tell your comhim artiflery, but he refused the offer. He thinks he can take Capua by a bayoust charge. Tell your compatriots, gentlemen, that I shall not cease to be for all Italy what I have been for my little Piedmont. I shall perform my duty as king and soldier; let us all do our duty as I talians. Bear in mind that we do not yet possess the key of our house; but from this day forward we can say that Italy exists. Let us hope and persecutive.

SPAIN.

Spain having protested sgainst the entry of the Sar-dimers into Roman and Nospolitan territory, her Em-barsador had received orders to quit Turin. The Chargé d'Affaires would remain to conduct the busiones of the Legation.

RUSSIA.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW. A Warsaw telegram of the 25th announces that on hat day the three Princes and their Ministers held a onference of an hour's duration. Nothing is said as to the result of the proceedings be-

Nothing is said as to be result of the processings of the years Opinione Nationale that the Bussian Chargé d'Allaires at Paris Opinione Nationale that the Bussian Chargé d'Allaires at Paris received a telegram on the 14th to the following effect: "At Warsaw everything goes well. The principle of a European Congress has been adopted. Communicate

The royal party on the 26th were to have left War-saw for Skernewicz on a hunting excursion, but the illness of the Dowager Empress of Russia caused a change in the arrangements, and the members of the

The Paris Pays and Patrie deny the report in the Ommone Nationale relative to the conference

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria was expected to reach Vienna, from Warsaw, on Sunday, the Sdruft, and the authorities at Vienna were preparing to give him a

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary had received orders to commence preparation for the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary—the event being xed for next Spring. Slight disturbances took place at Pesth on the even

ng of the proposed illumination of that city.

Kumors were affect of a commercial treaty between
Austria and England—but there is nothing to authenti-

cate them.

It is asserted that the warlike preparations of Austria
on the line of the Mincio were becoming more and

TURKEY.

Prince Couza had quitted Constantinopde without anything important having been done during his visit.

All Pasha has been named. Minister of Foreign Affairs. The withdrawal of Kiza Pasha from the Ministry was expected.

The British Government had proposed to the Ports

n amendment of the commercial treaty of 1838, The Exyptian Government had resolved to extend e rallway from Sucz along the African shore of the Red Sea to within a short steaming distance of Aden, thereby shortening the overland journey by five days and avoiding the danger of Red Sea navigation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 11th of September. The news is unimportant. Prince Alfred had not returned to Cape Town from the frontiers.
The Kuffir chief Sandili was said to have agreed to

go to England on the express recommendation of Si George Grey.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LONDON MONEY MARKET, —The funds had shown more immess, and a slight advance had been established in Con-sols. On the 26th, however, the coarses was again dull, and the advance was leat. Consols closed at 92, 250 for both money and

at the weekly court of the Bank of England, no alteration was At the weekly court of the Bank of England, no attention was made in the rate of discount. The absence of gold arrivals from Austrials, however, was leading to additional withdrawals of gold from the bank. The Red Jacket from Melbourn, with £152,000, had passed Queenstown, en route for Liverpool.

The Discount market was quiet, at unchanged rates.
The Bank returns show a decrease in bellion of £140,000.

Messre. Rebert, Devies & Co., bunkers, Shoreditch, London, had failed. Lightlittes about £140,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messre. D. Bell, Son, & Co. report affoliows: "There has been much activity in the market for American securities during the past week. The chief demand has been for the da per cent honds of the State of Virgins, one of the best and cleapest of the American invest.

chies demand has been for the sta per cost Ronds of the State of Virgins, one of the best and chespect of the American investments. Pennsylvania State bonds have also been in request, while some large sales have been made of the replaced stock. Some considerable sales have also been made of the Onio State six per cent stock redeemable 1000, the indiges researchy preferring (to avoid the risk and other contingencies connected with the transmission of their stock to New-York) to realize it in Landon. AMERICAN SECURITIES,-Mersrs. D. Bell, Son &

Co report as follows: United States to, 1868. United States 3s, 1874. Kentucky 6s, 1865-72...

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS, alleged by Count Cavour, which did not allow him to oppose more efficient obstacles to those intrigues (mendes) and we took note of his disavowal of them. By this Midden Control of the Midden Contro

American. Inachester there has been no change. The tone of trade or quiet all the week, but home trade yarns are a shade

has been quiet at the week, but home trade yarns are a shade higher.

Beradden The Messre, Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report Flour without charge, but in some case are offered at rether easier rates. Quotations range from 20/00/2/6 \$\tilde{\text{P}}\$ barrel. Wheat yesterday opened quietly, and to leftlet saless decline of 1d, 50/4 \$\tilde{\text{Orthout}}\$ is not to conceded. Red Western 11/6/21/4. Southern 12/6/21/3, White Wortern 12/9/5/1/3, Southern 11/6/21/4. Southern 12/6/21/3, White Wortern 12/9/5/1/3, Southern 11/6/21/4. Southern 11/6/21/4.

onver-Ashes quiet at 23/6 w 29/ for Pots, and PTODUCE—Assiss quies as 226 ft. Pearls. Sugars is more demand, and prices fever seller Coffee quies. Rive in good demand under the reduction of disk in France, but the extreme prices asked check nucleuss. But remail sales of Philadelphia course at 8.6. Baltimore, 7.6. Liu

in France, but the extreme prices asked cheese disasses. June 19 sees of Finladesipha course at 3/6. Battimore, 7/8. Linescot Cakes for light stock, and full prices paid. American, 2/10/21/6.16 arrive. Ced Oil sells at 2/2/10/22/3. Linescot Oil quiet. Common Resin steady at 5/4/25/6, on the spot, and 5/3, to arrive. Medium dull at 6/27/7; Flore, 8/5/21/8. Spirits Turpentine; sales at 3/10/23/46, and 35/seked at the close. Rough, 19/3. Tea; more doing, and prices generally highest.

Los nors. Market's — Mesars. Barring Bros. & Co. report: Breadstuffs from. White American Wheat 6/4/25/9/1/8. Barting Bros. & Co. report: Breadstuffs from. White American Wheat 6/4/25/9/1/8. Sector 19/5/3/3/4. Sugar in good demand and 6/4. Sector 19/5/3/3/4. Sugar in good demand and 6/4. Sector Sector events to the reduction of duty in France. Tallow quiet; P. F. C. 59. Spirits of Turpintine educated to 3/3/6; Rough Field at 19/6. Spirits of Turpintine educated demand. New York begs 2/10/17/6. Linescot Oil dut) at 3/6.

Havre Market report not reached Liverpool.

The following is a list of the Persia's gassengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, two children and servant; Mr. and
Mrs. Wethered and servant; Mr. Geo. Wing, T. Bird, Miss Hostense and triend, Miss Homarsel, Mrs. Ceynta. Mrs. Michelei,
Mr. and Mrs. Flosan, seven children and servant; Mr. and Mrs.
Carrell, Miss Presten and sitter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tsylor, Mr.
and Mrs. Bitcheil, Mr. and Mrs. Battersley, Mr. and Mrs. Gison, Mr. and Mrs. Gire, Mr.
and Mrs. Goorge Hot, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tsylor, Mr.
and Mrs. Mitcheil, Mr. and Mrs. Battersley, Mr. and Mrs. Gison, Mr. and Mrs. George Hot, Mr. and Mrs. Garge, Mr.
Albert Vichers. — Peyser. — Echarte, Mr. and Mrs. Gison, Mr. and Mrs. Garge, Mr.
Albert Vichers. — Peyser. — Echarte, Mr. and Mrs. Carmen, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Streens and servant, Mr.
Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Streens and servant, Mr.
Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Streens and servant, Mr.
Marvin, Thomasa Dixon, Mrs. H. Matthews, Miss Bontrow, Mr.
ard Mrs. Ennes, Mr. and Mrs. Streens, Mrs. Alfred Smith, Wen,
Mrs. Lamba, Mr. and Mrs. Streens, Mrs. Johnston and streen
Mrs. Benes, Mr. and Res. Streens, Mrs. Johnston and streen
Mrs. Ewing and ser, Mr. John Stacey, Geo. Shaw, E. Bje
land, Suppie, Shotuidge, Marriat, Ed. Stowell, Eyronit, Mr.
and Mrs. Fewing and ser, Mr. John Stacey, Geo. Shaw, E. Bje
land, Suppie, Shotuidge, Marriat, Ed. Stowell, Eyronit, Mr.
Robert McDowell, On. Graham, Morgan, John Dunlop, Mr. and
Mrs. Jessey: Oswald Earle, Wrn. Paley, Smooke, J. Bradford,
Mr. E. Heye, Englist, John Perches, Thes. Porter, A. Glimour,
Mr. Ginnour, L. Young, J. Caider, Thomas Holyeske, H. Clasana, Miss Henders, Mr. and Mrs. Marefers, Mr. and Mrs. Henriques, Mrs.
Adderry, Ive Children and Brown, Mr. Gurtaite, E. Cramer, S.
Burtis, F. Morren, Dr. R. Grode, Thomas Holyeske, H. Clasana, Miss Henders, Mr. and Mrs. Morecroft, Mr. Mitchelge,
Dr. Geo. Bliggs, A. Maurice, Miss M. Morecroft, Mr. Mitchelge,
Dr. Geo. Briggs, A. Maurice, Miss M. Morecroft, Mr. Mitchelge,
Dr. Geo. Strik, Mr. and Mrs. Markers, Mr. and The following is a list of the Persia's passengers es. Still, Mr and Miles Murray, Mr, and Mrs. Eddrids, Briggs, A. Munrice, Miss M. Morecroft, Mr. Mitchel Asmoritzer, Geo. Smith, David Hamilton, Mr. Wickes onte, M. del Monte, Vancruni, Corona and servant, C. Z. Thiele, G. Shawerose, Todd. Gulner, Mckwer, Joh. L. del Monte, M. del Monte, vanama, Chekentz, Triele, G. Shawcross, Todd. Gainer, Mainze Vareton, Mr. del Monte and two servants, John Dopay, Smyth and servant, John Lyman and servant, Mr. Lasco servant, Deane, Ryan. Total, 284,

A " WEATHER-GLASS" FOR FARMERS.

There have been observed, from the remotest an iquity, certain familiar signs and portents of the comng weather. It is fair to presume that as soon as mankind had become only telerably intelligent, the mere dread of personal discomfort led them to acquire knowledge of this sort; for while no dream of our modern weather-glasses ever crossed their mind, they could judge of a coming storm, to some extent, by the actions of the birds and beasts about them, and possibly by the thoughtful provisions of the flowers. Some time before the gathering clouds or sweeping wind betoken the advent of a storm, our domestic animals seek shelter or prepare to meet its strength; the birds oil their plumage, and the cartle turn their backs to the threatening quarter; while in the forest the beast seeks his air, and the bird the shelter of some tree most densely eaved. There are flowers which fold together their tetals and sepals after the clouds have gathered, and the tempest is about to break; but as weather-prophets these are of no use to us, since we would already have vally help us, in the absence of barometers, would be some hardy plants which would invariably indicate the coming of a distant storm before the usual portents

were visible to the eye. The appendix arvensis is the only flower which we can now call to mind, which possesses these properties to any extent. The flowers of this plant are of various colors-blue, scarlet, purple, sometimes white, and mickly close on the approach of bad weather. Loudon save it regularly opens at eight minutes past seven a m. in the latitude of London, and closes at three minutes past two pam. Mr. Isase Buchanan, the florist, says hat he has always observed, "A very sultry Summer lay, when the air is highly charged with electricity. and yet, some hours before the slightest spack of cloud is seen above the horizon-all soft or rapid-growing vegetables, such as corn, beans, peas, young shoots of trees, in fact the whole face of vegetation will assume a drooping, languid appearance, which is a very sur cation of a coming thunder storm." And Mr. Wm Davidson, of this city, calls our attention to the fact that a leech, kept in a bottle of water, is also a good weather-prophet. Whether or no he is paculiarly sensitive to electrical disturbance in the atmosphere, we cannot say, but Mr. Davidson asserts that if " we are to have wind he gallops through the water swiftly and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard. If thunder and rain are approaching he lodges continually out of the water for some days previously, and shows great uneasinese by violent throcs and convulsive movements. In snow and rainy weather he lies at the top, and in frost or clear Summer weather at the bottom of the tottle."

Fortunately for those who lived before the discovery of the barometer, and those who even now do no know of its discovery, there are warnings and premonitions to be seen on the face of the sky before change of weather. These appearances have come to be well recognized, and some of our farmers after many years of experience in sky-reading, become very fair judges of the weather. It is a good many centu ries since the rosy sky at sunset was recognized as a promise of fair weather, and a rosy sky at sunrise the reverse. Christ chided the Pharisees who sought of him a sign by telling them. "When it is evening, ye say it will be fair weather, for the sky is red. And in the morning, it will be foul weather, to-day, for the sky is red and lowering " These general signs are pretty generally known, but how few there are who can recognize those minor indications which betoken the precursory changes in the atmosphere before a storm! And yet there are such premonitions and there have been such from all time, however sud den and insidious may be the approach of the storm Even the terrific white squall off the coast of Africa is preceded by the "builts eye" of vapor, although it is true the omen comes but a short time before the tempest; and there is no Summer thunder-shower which may not be in some degree anticipated by those familiar with the natural meteorological warnings. Rear-Admiral Fitz-roy of the British Nasy gives the following rules for anticipating a change of weather:

"Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a red sky in the moraing, bad weather, or much wind (periasps rain); a gray sky in the morning, fine weather; a high dawn, wind; a low dawn, fair weather. Suff fooking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate light breezes; hardedged, only looking clouds, wind. A dark, gloony blue sky is windy; but a light, but aky indicates the

wind (but, perhaps, more rain) may be expected; and the harder, more 'gressy,' rolled, taffed, or ragged, bright yallow sky at sumet presages wind; a pale yellow, wot; and thus, by the prevalence of sed, yellow, or grey unte, the coming weather may be forefull very mean'y, indeed, if sided by instruments, ilmost exactly. Small inky looking clouds foretell rain; light send clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain; but if ainone may indicate whid only. High upper clouds crossing the sun, moon, or stars, in a direction different from that of the lower clouds, or the wind and fair weather may be expected; when they hang about the land, or o'er it, sometimes flying inhand, expects a trong wind with stormy weather. There are other signs of a coming change in the weather known less generally than may be described, and, thersfore, worth notice; such as when birds of long flight, roots, swallows, or others, hav, about home, or fly up and down, or low-rain or wind may be expected. Also, a wallows, or others, hav, about home, or fly up and down, or low-rain or wind may be expected. Also, a wallow, or others, hav, about home, or fly up and down, or low-rain or wind may be expected. Also, a which inches and kundredish are inscribed. The which moves over their usual range; when pigs carry straws to their stles; when smoke from chimneys does not ascend readily (or straight upward during calm), as unfavorable change is probable. Dow is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Neither of these two formations occur under an overcest kix, or when there is much wind. One sees fog occasionally rolled away, as it were, by wind, but selcom or never formed winds it is blowns.

And it seems that one of the great Napoleon's Mar-

And it seems that one of the great Napoleon's Marshals had his own pet system of " weather wisdom" "The late Marchal Bugeaud," says the Emancipa

tion of Brussels, "when only a captain, during the Spanish campaign under Napoleon I., once read in a manuscript which, by chance, fell into his hands, that, from observations made in England and Florence durmentarript which, by crance, as in his manual manual from observations made in England and Florence ouring a period of fifty years, the following respecting the weather remains the same during the whole moon as it is on the fifth day, if it continues unclanged over the sixth day; and nine times out of twelve like the fourth day. If the sixth resembles the fourth, From ISI5 to ISSO, M. Bageand devoted his attention to agriculture; and, guided by the law just mentioned, avoided the lorees in hay-time and viotage which many of his neighbors experienced. When Governor of Algiers, he never entered on a carepuga until after the eixth day of the moon. His neighbors at Excidentil, and his insutements in Algeria, would often exclaim, 'How lucky he is in the weather.' What they regarded as a mere chance, was the result of observation. In counting the fourth and sixth days, he was particular in beginning from the exact time of new moon, and added three-quarters of an hour for each day for the greater length of the lunar, as compared with the solar day.'

Before the invention of the barometer, it was of the

Before the invention of the barometer, it was of the atmost importance, especially to sailors, to be thus forewarned; but in 1643, a simple experiment by Torricelli, an Italian philosopher, led to the discovery of an instrument which obviated the necessity for any uncertainty on our part. With its sid, farmers can as certainly know what the weather will be, as by the thermometer they can ascertain the degree of heat in the atmosphere, and if they have tuns of hay and acres of grain speiled during barvest, they at least have none to blame but themselves. It seems very mysterious and supernatural to the savage that by looking at the face of an instrument we can know of a storm and provide against it; but it all seems plain enough to him when the simple principle on which it works is explained. Perhaps there may be many farmers who are in a like quandary, and would be glad of an explanation too. To, such, then, we would say that the barometer (as

its compound Greek name indicates) is a mere weightmeasurer. Not a measurer of the weight of pigs or petatoes, men or wemen, but a sort of steelyard for weighing sir. Positively nothing more nor less. If an instrument has been constructed for weighing air, it will naturally be inferred that air has weight, and that it is sometimes heavier and sometimes lighter. Before Torricelli's time these facts were not known, or at any rate not proven; but since then, the whole cean in which this planet swims has been weighed (we may almost say) to a tun, and each of its minutest ingredients tested, tasted, weighed, and named. We know now that the air-sea above us is about 45 miles deep; that at the surface of the earth, from the whole superincumbent mass resting upon it, it bears with a weight of 14 pounds on every square inch; that as we ascend from the earth's surface, the weight decreases; and that just before a storm, the atmosphere becomes lighter, and when the crisis of the storm is passed, it grows heavier again. Thece facts have all een syrived at by actual experiment, and are absolutely indistrutable. Now, it being found that the air grows lighter before

a storm, and that in proportion as the change comes sud dirly, the storm will burst more or less suddenly upon us, we should, with the aid of a spitable barometer, or air-scales, be able to know when a storm is coming on. And, moreover, by the same simple instrument, we should be able to know when the storm has reached its climax, and has about spent its fory. Of course, it is had ecular proof of the storm sapproach. What might not necessary for us to wait until the black rain-clouds por to wait for returning sunshine before we can be assured that the shower has passed. Our barometer warns us as soon as the first preparations are being made for the storm; and we can watch its gradual approach as early as we can see by the aid of the thernumeter how the water in our kettle heats gradually the toiling point. There are various contrivances or weighing the air, all called barometers, but each having its specific name beside. The first, and for scientific purposes the best, is the mercurial barometer, which is merely a modification of the one discovered by Terricelli in 1643. It consists of a glass tube, termi nating at the bottom in a little cup or cistern, or is bent up like a siphon. The air being exhausted from this tabe, a certain amount of mercury is introduced, in small quantities at a time, boiled as each portion is added, the heat being applied to that part of the tube containing the mercury last introduced. Care must be taken that no air be suffered to enter, and the mercury must be absolutely pure. On inverting the tube when properly filled, its lower end being kept in a basin of mercury, the column in the tube gradually sinks until it stands at a hight of about 30 inches above the mercury in the basin. This indicates that the ordipary pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the mercury in the basin is so great as to force the quicksilver in the tube to stand at a hight of 30 inches at the level of the sea. Before a storm, the air becoming lighter, of course the mercury will drop lower in the tube, and as soon as the air becomes heavier again, it bears down with more weight, and forces the mercury back to its old point. Thus, by watching the rise and fall of the column, we can discover the changes of the weather with perfect accuracy.

We have before stated that the air grows lighter as we go higher up from the level of the sea, and it will naturally be inferred that the mercury in our barometer should fall in the tube in direct proportion to our point of elevation. All that we have to do, therefore, to ascertain the hight of a mountain is to observe the point at which the mercury stands at the base and summit, and allow so many feet for so much difference in the hight of the mercury. It will be understood from this that barometers marked at different points, "fair weather," "change," "foul weather," "tempest," &c., are perfectly worthless as guides for the farmer; for, as it is only at the sea level where the mercury stands at an average hight of thirty inches, a mere change of place, rising a few hundred feet, would make the mercary fall permanently below "fair weather," whatever the face of the sky might say to the contrary. We must pay no attention to the absolute hight of the mercury if we would learn the state of the weather, but watch its daily rise and fall. Bence, while the marked barometer above alluded to, is a pretty toy, it is of no sort of value as a guide for farmers. Beside the mercurial barometer there are only two which deserve particular attention, viz: the Boiling Point Barometer and the Aneroid. The principle upon which the action of the former depends is the variable temperature at which water boils at different elevations; or, what is the same thing, under different atmospheric presences. To ascertain the hight of a monutain, a small apparatus is constructed for boiling water, with a thermometer attached. It is used only strong scientific men, and is of no use to the farmer. Those who would like to understand its principle of weather. Generally, the softer clouds look the less construction may do so by referring to the article The marriage, it is added, is to be celebrated at Paris.

"These instruments are now made by Mr. E. Kendall of New Lebanon Spa, N. Y., well known everywhere for his mercurial thermometers. His instruments compare well with the French, and with the mercurial barometer, and sell for the moderate price of ten dollars, or one third the cost of a Smithsotian barometer. A though for purposes of scientific accuracy nothing can replace the old form of mercurial barometer, Prof. Silliman did not hesitate to recommend the aneroid as the best barometer for the use of the farmer. Numerous testimonials, from farmers who had used them, showed heir utility in enabling the farmer to choose the time

heir utility in enabling the fermer to choose the time of entring and curing his hay, planting, &c.

"That the use of the barometer might be better understood, he enumerated the following general rules, which embody the results of long and various experier ce in different places:

"I. When the mercury is very low, high winds and terms are likely to prevail.

"1. When the mercury is very low, high winds and torms are likely to prevail.

"2. Generally the rising of the mercury indicates the approach of fair weather; the falling of it shows the approach of foul weather.

"3. In sultry weather the falling of the mercury indicates coming thunder. In Winter, the rise of mercury indicates foot. In frosty weather, its fall indicates thaw, and its rise indicates snow.

"4. Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the harometer, may be expected to last but a short time.

a short time.

5. When the barometer alters slowly, a long succession of foul weather will succeed if the column falls, or of fair weather if the column rises.

"6. A fluctuating and unsettled state in the meros-rial column indicates changes his weather.

"In these rules, the index of the aneroid may

The these fairs, in the last of the last of last last the place of the 'mercury column.'

"Prof. Silliman called to witness the experience of Mr. Jos. Leeley, jr., of Philadelphia, one of the class, who had, as a topographical engineer, made great use of the aneroid as a leveling instrument. This gentleman stated that he had used this instrument during the whole season in determining contour lines over hund-reds of miles of broken country, and had found, on calculating his lines at the end of the season, the differences quite inconsiderable. He was disposed to rank the arenoid, as an instrument for scientific uses, higher than Prof. Silliman had placed it, but stated it was important to apply always a correction for temperature
—a sort of 'personal equation,' varying for each in-

The above extracts are from Oloott's Outlines of the Yale Agricultural Lectures, and show the high estimation in which the Kendall Aneroid barometer is held by scientific men. A short time after hearing this lecture of Professor Silliman's, we purchased one of the Aneroids, and have tested it with a standard mercurial barometer. In the course of a half year's experience, we have found the variations from the standard almost nothing, and in looking over our record we do not find a single instance in which the approach of a storm, or a marked change of weather, was not predicted by our faithful little instrument. The value of such a " watch dog of the weather," as it has not inaptly been termed, must be apparent to farmers who fequently have much grain and grass in copardy during harvest; and we feel confident that it only requires that attention should be called to its merits to insure its general use. In taking the Aneroid Sarometer as his weather

mide, the farmer must recollect that there is no fixed oint at which the traveling pointer would invariably edicate fair weather or foul. In every different section of country the average atmospheric pressure will same the hand on the dial to stand at a certain place; and the variations made by change of weather, will be forward or backward from that place as a common center. Thus, if at New-York here, close down to the sea level, the hand usually points to 30 on the dial-plate (meaning 20 inches of the mercurial barometer,) and this same instrument is taken in a man's trunk to the White Mountains or the prairies of Illinois, the hand might point to 29 5-10ths inches, or even 28 inches, un der exactly the same conditions-that is, the average atmospheric pressure. The man at New-York, therefore, would regard 30 as his point of fair settled weather, and the man at the White Mountains, or Centralia, 29 5-10ths, or 28, as his. There are two cande on the dial-plate of the Aperoid-one of brass and one of steri. The steel hand is connected with the levers and springs inside, and moves to and fro to mark the charges of weather; the brass one is merely attached to the face, and is intended for the convenience of the owner, who may wish to place it directly over the steel hand at night, and see in the morning how much it has changed, and whether a storm or fair weather may be expected.

MARRIED.

GOODBUE-HAWLEY-In Timity Church, Newtown, Conc., on Moncay, Oct 29 by the Rev. N. E. Marble, D. D., the Rev. J. E. Goodhue of Brookfield, and Miss Eather A. Hawley of Newtown.

COLE-CRANE-On Wednesday, Oct. 31, by the Rev. M. D. Crawford Joseph S. Cole to Miss Mary E. Crane, all of t DEN-HARRIS-On Thursday, Nov. 1, by the Rev. M. D.

C Craw ore. Walter J. Hadden, M. D., only son of James Hadden to Emma J., daughter of the late Robert L. Harris of Roxbury, Mass.

HARWOOD—MAHURTER—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 2 by the Rev. James Millett, at the bride's residence, Mr. Francis Harwood to Miss Lizzie Mahurter, all of this city.

BADGE-On Monday, Nov. 5, Mrs. Ausstatia Bailre, aged 52 years, wife of Charles Badge, late of Waterford, Ireland. BUNDY-in this city, on Monday, Nov. 5, Sarah Hester, only daughter of Thomas and Mary L. Bundy, sged 1 year, 4 months LANK-In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 4, James H. Biank,

saged to years.

BARRY-In this city, on Monday. Nov. 5, Bridget, wife of John
Barry, in the 49th year of her sam.

Barry, in the 49th year of her age.

CLARK—On Tuesday J. Nov. 6, of diphtheria. Frank Harrison, only son of Chanteey Cara, esq., of New-York, aged 8 years and 3 months.

The fineria will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of his father, No. 45 Fast Twenty third street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without forther notice.

COVEL—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 4, 1860, John C. Covel, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Greenestreet M. E. Church, on Wednesday, the 1th inst, at 1 o'clock p. m.

HOGENCAMP—On Tuesday, Nov. 6, Wilamina, daughter of Daniel and Clarissa Hogencamp, aged 10 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Daniel and Clarissa Hogencamp, aged to years, 5 months and 5 days. he relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functal services this (Wednesday) afterason at 25 o'clocek, at the residence of her parents, No. 186 West Thirty-fust street without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Rockland County, of Thursday morning, for inter-

ment.

LEAVITT—At Fort Wayne, Ind., on Sunday, Nov. 4, Sheldon C. Lesvitt, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 81 Willow street. Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 5th linst, at 12 o'clock m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOBDELL—At Yorktown. N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 3, after a alrost and severe illness, Sarah Ann. daughter of Ansun Lobdell. Her funeral will take place in North Salem, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock a. m.

LEACH-In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 5, Mrs. Elizabeth Leach, in the 88th year of her age. M. KINLEY-On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6, Robt. McKinley,

aged 13 years.

His relatives ami friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence. No. 15 Second avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. MAURAN-On Monday morning, Nov. 5, Charles Mauran, son of the late O. Mauran, in the 30th year of his age.

DoLMAN—in the city, on Smalay, Nov. 4, of scatlet fever,
Julia Landin Polman, azed 7 years 3 months and 11 days.
VALENTINE—1n Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 5, Corocitae
Durya Valentine, aged 27 years, 11 months and 5 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited
to attend the funeral from the residence of his parent, No.
721 Pearl street, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Huntington paper papers please copy. WELLING-On Tuesday Nov 6, Samuel Welling, aged 76

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully tavited to a tend the funcial from Grace Church, Jamalra, Long Island, on Thursday, 5th, at 11; o'clock. -The España of Madrid announces that a marriage about to take place between the youngest daughter of Queen Christina and the eldest son of the Marquis

of Campo Sagrado, who is chief of a very noble family.